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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

SURVEY OF DATA ON USSR FOOD INDUSTRY, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1952

Comment: This report presents a compilation, from Soviet newspapers and periodicals, of information on construction and production achievements and shortcomings in the USSR food industry and on enterprise pledges of production above the 1952 plan.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Bread-Baking Industry

The Petrozavodsk Bread Combine in the Karelo-Finnish SSR fulfilled the 10-month 1952 plan 107.7 percent.(1)

The Brest Flour Mill No 12 in the Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 1 December and to produce 400 metric tons of flour above plan.(2)

Construction and equipping of the new mechanized Bread-Baking Plant No 5 in Didube, Georgian SSR, have been completed. The plant, which has an estimated daily production capacity of 50 metric tons of bread, is to be put in operation by the end of 1952.(3) In October 1952, 3,549 kilograms of bakery products baked by Tbilisi bread-baking plants No 1, 2, and 4, bread combines No 1 and 3, and mechanized Bakery No 2 were rejected. During the first 10 days of November 1952, 516 kilograms of inferior-quality bread were returned to the Bread Combine No 1.(4)

The Stalinabad Flour Mill No 1 in the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the September 1952 gross-production plan 115.1 percent. The Stalinabad Mechanized Bread-Baking Plant fulfilled the September gross-production plan 123 percent and the 9-month plan 110.6 percent.(5)

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Canning Industry

By 1955, USSR canned goods production is to triple as compared with 1940.(6)

The Riga Fruit-Canning Plant in the Latvian SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan and has pledged to produce more than 170,000 jars of canned fruits and berries above plan.(7)

On 25 November, the Kobrin Cannery in the Belorussian SSR reported fulfillment of the 1952 plan. The cannery has shipped 600,000 more jars of canned goods to various cities of the country than in 1951. The cannery has pledged to produce another 200,000 jars of canned goods by the end of the year.(8)

The Kherson Cannery imeni Stalin in the Ukrainian SSR has pledged to produce 2 million jars of canned goods above the October 1952 plan.(9)

Fruit and vegetable canneries of the Moldavian SSR have been steadily receiving more and more new machinery and equipment, which will enable the republic canning industry to produce 7 million more jars of canned goods in 1952 than in 1951.(10) In 1952, Moldavian canning enterprises produced 25 million more jars of canned goods than were produced in 1913 by all the canneries of Tsarist Russia. The Tiraspol' canneries alone now ship considerably more canned goods to various cities of the country than all republic canneries in the prewar years. In the next few years, as a result of reconstruction and new construction operations, the Moldavian SSR will produce annually 280 million jars of canned goods.(11)

Enterprises of the Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) produced more than 10 million jars of canned fruit, vegetables, preserves, jam, and juices above the 9-month 1952 plan.(12) Moldkonservtrest fulfilled the 1952 gross-production plan by 29 November and fulfilled the 1952 canned goods production plan 100.3 percent. By the end of 1952, enterprises of the trust have pledged to produce 9 million jars of canned goods above plan.(13)

By 7 November 1952, the Bendery Cannery in the Moldavian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan 101.8 percent and is now working on the 1953 plan.(14) The Glin-yanskiy Cannery imeni Mikoyan in the Moldavian SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan and has produced 1,300,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(15) The Kalarash Cannery in the Moldavian SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan 107.8 percent and by the end of 1952 will have produced twice as much as in 1951. In the cannery, production per worker averages 120.5 percent of the plan. Approximately 500,000 jars of canned goods have been produced above the 1952 plan. By 5 December, the cannery has pledged to produce 300,000 more jars of canned goods.(14) As of 12 November, the Orgeyev Fruit and Vegetable Plant had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had produced 124 tons of fruit puree on the 1953 account.(16)

During the postwar years, the Tiraspol' canneries increased production as follows: Cannery imeni Tkachenko nine times, Cannery imeni 1 May 17 times, and the Tiraspol' Fruit Combine 33 times. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, labor productivity in the canneries almost doubled. In 1945, production per worker averaged 17,200 jars and in 1951, 46,711 jars. In 1952, each worker in the Tiraspol' canneries will average approximately 56,700 jars of canned goods.(17) During the first 10 months of 1952, canning enterprises of Tiraspol' produced as many canned goods as were produced during all of 1951.(18) During this same period, the Tiraspol' canners produced nearly 4 million jars of canned goods above plan.

The Tiraspol' Cannery imeni Tkachenko produced more than one million jars of canned goods above the 11-month 1952 plan. As of 1 November, the Tiraspol' Fruit Combine had produced more than 300,000 jars of canned goods above the

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11-month plan.(19) As of 3 November, the Tiraspol' Fruit Combine had produced more than 7,600,000 jars of canned goods in 1952, which left only 100,000 jars to be produced before fulfilling the 1952 plan.(20) As of 25 November, the combine had fulfilled the 1952 plan and had already produced more than 500,000 jars of canned goods on the 1953 account.(21) By 7 November 1952, the Cannery imeni 1 May pledged to produce 3 million more jars of canned goods than were produced in 1951.(20)

By the end of 1952, Gruzkonservtrest (Georgian Canning Trust) will have shipped 2,200,000 jars of jam, preserves, and fruit juices to Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of the country.(22) As of 4 November, the Gori Cannery in the Georgian SSR had produced 26 million more jars than by the same date in 1951. Just in the course of the pre-October competition, the cannery produced more than 400,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(23) In September 1952, the Samtredi Cannery in the Georgian SSR produced 3,207,000 jars of canned goods or 227,000 jars above plan.(24)

Canneries of Armkonservtrest (Armenian Canning Trust) have fulfilled the 1952 plan and by the end of the year have pledged to produce an additional 500,000 jars of canned goods.(25) By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the canning industry of the Armenian SSR is to produce twice as many canned goods as in 1950.(26)

As of 25 November, enterprises of the Azkonservtrest (Azerbaijdzhan Canning Trust) had produced 31,500,000 jars of canned goods in 1952.(27) As of 24 December, canning enterprises of the Azerbaijdzhan SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan 102.3 percent and produced one million jars of canned vegetable above plan. By the end of the year, the canning enterprises have pledged to produce an additional 500,000 jars.(28) As of 25 November, the Khachmas Cannery in the Azerbaijdzhan SSR had produced 24 million jars of canned goods of 28 varieties in 1952.(27) The Lenkoran' Cannery in the Azerbaijdzhan SSR produced 100,000 jars of canned goods above the 10-month 1952 plan.(29) During the first 11 months of 1952, the Ordubad Cannery in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR has produced 850,000 jars of rose, nut, apricot, quince, and melon preserves, 780,000 jars of jam, 218,000 jars of stewed fruit.(27) The plant has pledged to produce 300,000 jars of canned goods above the 1952 plan.(30)

In 1953, three new canneries are to be constructed in mountain villages of the Dagestanskaya ASSR, and the Derbent Canning Combine and Madzhalis Cannery of the Dagestan Canning Trust are to be reconstructed.(31) By the end of 1952, the Gunib Cannery in the Dagestanskaya ASSR will have produced 600,000 jars of canned peaches, apricots, plums, pears, and apples. The plant has pledged to double the 1952 plan and produce 1,200,000 jars of prime-quality canned goods.(32)

The Simferopol' Cannery imeni Kirov in Krymskaya Oblast has fulfilled the 1952 plan and has produced more than one million jars of canned goods above plan. The Trudovoy Oktyabr' Cannery in the same oblast has fulfilled the third-quarter 1952 plan and produced more than 315,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(33)

As compared with the prewar level, the 1952 canned-fruit production in Leninabadskaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, has increased four times.(34) The production season of the Leninabad Canning Combine in the Tadzhik SSR is very short. The combine operates only 25 to 30 days a year at full capacity and 3 or 4 months a year at 30 to 35 percent capacity. The rest of the time the combine stands idle.(35)

The Tokmak Cannery in the Kirgiz SSR is to be reconstructed so as to increase its annual production by 1.5 million jars of canned goods.(36)

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Fats and Oils Industry

At the beginning of World War II, USSR soap production exceeded 1913 production (200,000 metric tons) by three times. By the beginning of World War II, 11 technically equipped margarine plants had been constructed in the USSR. Before the war, the fats and oils industry was composed of 162 plants for production of oils, hydrogenated fats, soap, and drying oils. During the war, 92 of these plants were destroyed, the majority of which had been new projects of the Five-Year Plans. During the war, five of the 11 margarine plants were completely destroyed and four partially destroyed. Before the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 65 plants had been restored in the liberated territory and 14 plants had been constructed in Central Asia. By 1950, the USSR fats and oils industry had exceeded the 1940 level of margarine production by 50 percent.(37)

The Ataki Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan and by the end of the year has pledged to produce 600 metric tons of oils above plan.(18) The Kishinev Soap Plant in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the third-quarter 1952 plan 103.9 percent and the November plan 101.7 percent.(38)

The Svoboda Perfume Factory in Moscow has completed the 1952 plan and produced 40 million more bars of toilet soap than in 1950.(39)

The oil-milling industry of the Uzbek SSR produced nearly 3,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil above the 9-month 1952 plan. Oil mills of the Uzbek-rasmaslotrest (Uzbek Vegetable Oils Trust) have pledged to produce nearly 2,000 metric tons of oils above the October plan. The Fergana Oil Mill in the Uzbek SSR produced 1,700 metric tons of oils above the 9-month plan.(40) The Fergana Oil Mill has fulfilled the 1952 plan and by the end of the year has pledged to produce not less than 2,500 metric tons of oils above plan.(41) The Mangit Oil Mill in the Uzbek SSR has fulfilled the 1952 plan and by the end of the year has pledged to produce 100 metric tons of oils above plan.(42)

During the first 11 months of 1952, the fats and oils industry of the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan as follows: unrefined oils 74.6 percent, refined oils 75.1 percent, and gross production 74.2 percent.(43)

The Toktogul'skiy Oil Mill in the Kirgiz SSR has been put in operation. The plant has a production capacity of 200 metric tons of cottonseed oil a year.(36)

Sugar Industry

During World War II, more than 100 sugar plants in the USSR were destroyed and put out of operation, and a total of 196 plants suffered damage because of the war. In 1943, sugar production in the USSR was cut almost 19 times as compared with prewar. However, from 1942 to 1945, 13 sugar plants were constructed and put in operation, 12 of which were located in new sugar beet growing regions.

During the 1945 - 1946 sugar production season, 157 sugar plants in the USSR were in operation. The Fourth Five-Year Plan called for a 1950 sugar production of 24 million quintals which was fulfilled by the industry. In 1950, the USSR produced 17 percent more sugar than before the war, and by the 1948 - 1949 season again occupied first place in the world for beet-sugar production. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, seven new sugar plants were constructed.

In 1951, USSR sugar production exceeded that of 1950 by 454,000 metric tons.(44) Present USSR sugar production exceeds 1913 production by 2 million metric tons.(45) In 1952, the USSR sugar industry will produce more than

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3,300,000 metric tons of sugar or 50.5 percent more than in 1940.(46) By 1955, USSR production is to double as compared with 1940. In 1952, more sugar was produced in the USSR than was produced in 1951 by England, France, and the USA together.(6)

During the 1952 - 1953 sugar-production season, the Yelgava Sugar Plant in the Latvian SSR has pledged to produce 6,000 pud of sugar above plan and an additional 500 pud by reducing production losses.(47)

From the beginning of the 1952 - 1953 sugar production season to 25 December, sugar plants of Vinnitskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, had produced 2,300,000 more pud of sugar than by the same time in 1951. The Gnivan' Sugar Refinery has already produced more than 114,000 pud of sugar on the 1953 account.(48) In October 1952, the Gryaznyanskiy Sugar Plant in Sumskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, fulfilled the monthly plan 116 percent.(49)

By 21 December, the Bel'tsy Sugar Combine in the Moldavian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 sugar-production plan and had produced 42,000 more pud of sugar than by the same date in 1951. By the end of 1952, the combine has pledged to produce 40,000 pud of sugar above plan.(50) The Bel'tsy Sugar Plant fulfilled the October 1952 plan 103 percent. From the beginning of the 1952 - 1953 sugar-production season, the plant has produced 36,000 pud of sugar above plan.(51)

During the first 11 months of 1952, the Krasnopresnenskiy Sugar Refinery in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 5,400 more metric tons of sugar than during the corresponding period of 1951.(52)

In October 1952, the Dzhambul Sugar Plant in the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 8,000 quintals of refined sugar and again as much granulated sugar above plan. This pledge was fulfilled and exceeded.(53)

During the third quarter 1952, the Kant Sugar Plant in the Kirgiz SSR had pledged to produce 8,500 pud of sugar above plan, but actually produced 25,500 pud above plan. The plant hopes to produce 90,000 pud of prime-quality sugar above the 1952 plan.(54) As of 22 November, the Kant Sugar Plant had produced 48,000 pud of prime-quality sugar above plan from the beginning of the 1952 - 1953 sugar-production season. By 5 December, an above-plan production of 55,000 pud is to be reached.(55) In October 1952, the Novotroitskiy Sugar Plant in the Kirgiz SSR produced nearly 50,000 pud of sugar above plan.(56)

#### Tobacco Industry

The Riga Tobacco Factory No 1 in the Latvian SSR produced 140,626,000 cigarettes above the September 1952 plan.(57) The factory fulfilled the 10-month plan 109 percent and the October plan 118.5 percent. From the beginning of 1952 to 3 November, the factory has produced 173 million cigarettes above plan.(58) As of 4 December, the Riga Tobacco Factory No 1 had fulfilled the 1952 plan; it has pledged to produce more than 220 million cigarettes above plan.(59)

The Zefir Tobacco Factory in Kaunas, Lithuanian SSR, has fulfilled the 1952 plan. By the end of 1952, the factory has pledged to produce 75 million long-filtered cigarettes and 4 tons of tobacco above plan.(60)

As compared with 1951, production of fermented tobacco in the Moldavian SSR has increased 34 percent, including a 70-percent increase in raw materials output by the Floreshty Plant and a 45-percent increase by the Orgeyev Plant.

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In 1952, the Kishinev Tobacco Combine is increasing cigarette production 21 percent. In 1953, the foundation of the Sholdaneshtskiy Fermentation Plant in Rezinskiy Rayon is to be laid. In 1954, the two existing plants in Flor-eshty and Orgeyev are to be expanded and reconstructed.(61)

By 20 December, the Gruztabaktrest (Georgian Tobacco Trust) of the Ministry of Food Industry Georgian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan for tobacco-goods production 100.1 percent and had produced 10 million cigarettes above plan. By 20 December, the trust as a whole had fulfilled the 1952 gross-production plan 102 percent.(62) During the first 9 months of 1952, the Tbilisi Tobacco Factory No 1 in the Georgian SSR produced more than one million cigarettes above plan.(24) In 1952, the Tbilisi tobacco Factory No 2 produced nearly 100 million cigarettes above plan.(63)

The Krasnyy Oktyabr' Tobacco Factory in Baku, Azerbaydzhan SSR, produced 70 million long-filtered cigarettes above the 11-month 1952 plan.(64)

The Stalinabad Tobacco Factory in the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan 106.7 percent and the September plan 110.6 percent.(5)

The Frunze Tobacco Factory in the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan ahead of schedule and produced 65,900,000 long-filtered cigarettes above plan.(65)

#### Wine Industry

During the first 9 months of 1952, USSR wine industry production increased over the corresponding period of 1951 as follows: grape wine 32 percent, fruit and berry wine 12 percent, cognac 26 percent, and champagne 70.2 percent.(66)

In 1952, initial grape processing of the Moldavian wine industry has been 80 percent mechanized.(10)

Five champagne plants are being constructed in Kaspkiy, Mtskhetskiy, Chiaturskiy, Terzhol'skiy, and Akhaltsikhskiy rayons of the Georgian SSR. The largest cognac plant in the country is being completed in Tbilisi.(22)

During the first 9 months of 1952, the Gor'kiy Champagne Plant in Gor'-kovskaya Oblast produced an additional 11,700 bottles of champagne.

By 20 September, the Leningrad Champagne Plant in Leningradskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan 105 percent. By 28 September, the plant had produced 103,000 bottles of champagne and 11,000 decaliters of grape wine above plan.

The Massandra Wine Combine in Krymskaya Oblast fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan 134 percent, or 4 percent above the pledged fulfillment.

The Moscow Champagne Plant fulfilled the September 1952 gross-production plan 152.5 percent. By 27 September, the Moscow Winery of Glavvino (Main Administration of the Wine Industry USSR) had fulfilled the 9-month 1952 plan for grape-wine production 106.8 percent, and for cognac 115.6 percent. The Moscow Winery of Rosglavvino (Main Administration of the Wine Industry RSFSR) produced 6,700 decaliters of brand wine above the 9-month plan.

By 1 October, the Moscow Winery of Uzbekvino (Uzbek Wine Trust) had fulfilled the 9-month 1952 gross production plan 136.1 percent and the 11-month plan 107.6 percent.(66)

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Other Industries

The Kishinev Confectionery Factory No 2 in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the October 1952 plan 103 percent.(19) The Bol'shevik Confectionery Factory in Moscow has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 10 December and to produce 1,500 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan.(67) In 1953, there will be constructed in Frunze, Kirgiz SSR, a new confectionery factory which will have a daily production capacity of 10 metric tons of confectionery goods and 12 metric tons of macaroni products.(68)

By the end of October, the Dilizhan Mineral Water Plant in the Armenian SSR had fulfilled the 1952 plan and has pledged to produce, by the end of the year, 150,000 bottles of mineral water above plan.(69)

In 1952, the Bugenyayskiy Starch Plant in the Lithuanian SSR is to process nearly 3,000 metric tons of potatoes.(70)

The Dzhahal-Abad Vitamin Cannery in the Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 11-month plan 104 percent.(71) By 5 December, the cannery had fulfilled the 1952 plan and produced as much as during the two preceding years. As compared with 1950, gross production of the plant has almost doubled.(72)

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